GOV, SEWARD IN THE EAST THE GREAT STATESMAN'S OWN STORY OF HIS TRAVELS.

What he Saw and What he Heard-His Dining with Prince Kung - Descending from Elephants on Silver Ludders-Chats with the Viceray of Frent and the Holy Enther at Rome-Progress Everywhere.

It was our good fortune to accompany Gov, Beward from Montrose on the lower Hudson to Auburn-the last stage in his journey around the world. We conversed with him, both on the railway train and at his house after his arrival at Auburn, about his remarkable tour. He gave us permission to publish so much of this conversation as we deemed best. What follows embraces not more than half of it. The omitted portions selated main'y to per onal incidents and descrip tions of places, and were very racy and entertaining; but we have thought it proper to confine purselves chiefly to socios of graver import. So far as it goes, the report is believed to be almost literally correct; but we alone must be held responsible for its accuracy.

We were agreeably surprised to find Cov. Beward in such excellent health. Excepting the inadequate muscular action of hie arms, he seems to possess nearly as much bodily vizor as when he entered the State Department ten years ago, while his intellect is as clear and elastic as it ever

His reception on his arrival at Auburn, and the cordial greetings which day after day flowed in upon him, prove that he still holds the same warm piace in the affections of his neighbors, of every rank in life, and of every race and color, which he has invariably enjoyed during the half century he has dwelt among them. THE INTERVIEW.

Reporter-Well, Gov. Seward, you have just reraed from a voyage around the world. I suppose you are glad to get home. Mr. Seward-I should be a very unreasonable per on if I were not glad to get into a home with such

associations and friends as mine. Reporter-How long have you been absent from Auburn this time ? Mr. Seward-Fourteen months and two days. But this journey was only the completion of the travels I had I mg meditated, and which I began in Jane, 1969. These travels have been con'innous.

with the exception of two mouths last acommer. NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED. Reporter-About how many miles have you travel

led on the last journey? Mr. Sawurd-At a rough calculation or rough sum ming up, where distances were often conjectured or measured by time and not by miles and leagues, forty-four thousand miles. Reporter-That is an average of about one hun-

died and three miles a day. Mr. Se and-An average of more than one hundre ! miles a day.

Reporter - While you were absent, of course, we sometimes caught gimpses of you; but for long periods we lost sight of you altogether, and then you would come to the surface at some unexpected point. Your friends and the whole country had their eyes upon you as much as possible. Please sketch your route.
THE GREAT STATESMAN'S ROUTS.

Mr. Seward-I left home on the 9th of August, I found railroad travelling most severe. took three weeks to cross the continent to San Prancisco, stopping and resting on the way at important places. I left man Francisco, weign I think is in latitude 37 deg. or 38 deg., and strack by a very straight course across the Pacific Ocean to Yok hama, which is in about 35 deg. I remained in Yo kohama and Yeddo a fortnight, travelling between the two cities and through the interior by carriages and steamers. I then went by steamer to Hiogo where I stopped and visited Osaka, after which ! travelled through the Inland Sea to Nagasakt, on the western coast of Japan, and thence by steamer scross the Yellow Sea to Shanghai.

Reporter-How many days were you on the Heward-Tue voyage was twenty-four days and a baif.

TOUR IN CHINA. Reporter-What time did you arrive at Shang'ai ? Mr. Saward-About the middle or October. remaining a week at Shanghai I went by steamer up the Yeslow Sea and crossed the Gust of Pe-chi-ii t the month of the Petho river, stopping at the foo proceeded by steamer to Tien-tein, the place of the terrible managere of Christians, which which had occurred in the month of June before. From Tien-tsin on slack water or canal navigation we went to Tung-chow by small boats lowed by men when the wind failed us. Each of these boats car ried two persons with provisions and supplies From Tung chow we took chairs and mules to Pe king, listant from Tien tain one bundred and eighty

miles.
Reporter—Low long did you remain at Peking? Mr. Seward-At Peking and its vicinity between three and four weeks. We made excursions to all the places of interest in the capital and its environs and travered by chairs and litters over the roughes

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA. which stretches across the western mountains, and which in ancient times was the border that divided China from the steppes of the Mongoline Tartars. Returning from the Great Wail through Peking by he same r ute, we came down again to Shanghai From that place we went by steamer to Hunkow bout seven hundred miles up the Yang-'se Klang The Yang tee Kinng to the Mississippi of China. On our return we stopped at Nankin and all the prin cipal cities, an' entered and inspected the Grand Imperial Canal of China, which connects Peking tanton After a farther stay of a week i he island of that pame, which is a British posse sion and clony. During our stay at that place we west up the North river to Canton, where we re mained reveral days inspecting the marvellous indus-

try of that great native commercial capital. COCHIN CHINA AND BRITISH INDIA. From Hong Kong by sea, and up the Salgon elver, we reached Sairon, the French capital o Cochin Cales; thence through the Chinese Sea to Singapore, near the mouth of the Straits of Malacca From there, by sea again of course, we went to Ba taxis, and spect a week in a delightful journey brough the mountains of eava. Thence by se again we rea hed Singapore stopping at Penanc the capital town of the British Straits settlement Thus far we had been in the lands of the Japanese. the Chinese, and the Malays. At Ceylon we came into the country of the Pindoos. From Ceylon we Placesded by sea to Madris. After remaining a "ight there with my old friend Lord Napier, who is now the Governor of that Presidency, we proceeded up the tiny of Bengal to Calcutta, arriving n the 29th tay of March. We remained a fortain's in Calcutta and its environs, seeing the Operations and studying the policy of the Vicerogal Government of British India. Taunce by rail we Payched Benares, on the Ganges, and so on to Allabasad, Campore, in the old kingdom of Oute, Lockrow, Aira, Deini, Lancre, stopping to visit Prince Partialla. From there, diverging north-

FIRST ELEVATION OF THE HIMALATAS. :- How far then were you from Calcutta ! ward-About thirteen hundred miles. -About what was the elevation above

ard-heren thousand feet. From there we West back to Allahabad, and thence deflected through Jubbulpore and Berns to Bombay on the

r-Did you come from Allarabad by rail! terd-les, by sail to Bombay; and we train on the rape to interesting places, . We e you long at Bombay and its

which time we visited Gos, the capital of Portuguese India, about 450 miles south of Bombay, on the coust of Malabar.

CLIVE AND HASTINGS. These travels carried us through the scenes of the wars of Lord Clive, and of the eventfal administration of Warren Hastings, and of the late Indian mutiny against the authority of Great Britain.

Reporter-At what time did you leave Bombay ? Mr. Seward-We left Bombay on the 11th of April, and crorsed the Arabian Sea to Socotra and Aden, the ga's of British India. We visited the fortifications and naval depot at Aden, and then proceeded up the Red Sea to Seez. From Sues we vent over the Viceroyal Railroad and through the Arabian Desort to Cairo, stopping and diverging to inspect at all important points the Suez Canal. We remained in Exypt until the fifth of June, during which time we studied the monaments and the autiquities of Cairo and its surroundings, including Heliopoits, Old Cairo, the Pyramids, and the Sphinz at Ghizeh. We spent twenty-three days in an excur

UP THE NILE

to the 's'and of Phile, just above the first estaract. Of this excursion, one hundred and fifty miles were made by reil, the rest in a steam yacht of the Viceroy. We stopped on our way up or down to visit the ruins of Memphis, Thebes, and all other objects of interest to the historic and scientific world Leaving Cairo, we proceeded to Alexandria by rail, and from there by sea to Port Sali, the Mediterra mean termination of the Suez Canal, stopping long enough to explore the northern part of that great international work; thence to Jaffa by steamer, and with horses from that place to Jerusalem.

THE HOLY LAND. We spent a week to Jerusalem, visiting Bethehem, Bethany, and other famous localities in the environs. The excessive nest deterred us at the last moment from crossing the mountuins of Lubanon to visit Bamascus and the ruins of Baalbec. From Beyrout we proceeded into the Grecian Archipelago, visiting Smyrna, Rhodes. Cyprus, Scio, and arrived at Athens on the 26th of June. From Smyrns we visited the ruins of ancient Ephesus, where they insist that they have recently discovered the site of the Temple of Diana.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE BLACK SEA. From thence we proceeded across the Ægean to Constantinople, arriving there on the 29th of June. From there we made excursions to the Sea of Mar mora, Scutari, the Black Sea, and other interesting localities, and on the 11th of July we embarked for Varas, on the European shore of the Black Sea. From Varna we went to Rustchuk, and thence up the Danube, between the Principalities of Service and Wallachia, to Peath in Hungary by steamer, and from Festl by rail to Vienna. The residue of the ourney was on routes known to everybody, and which carried us through Venice, Florence Rome, Naples, Get.os, Turin, Susa, over Mont Cents, instead of under it, as you may travel now through the great tunnel to ! Chambery into France visited Geneva and Mont Bianc, Berne, the federal capital of Switzerland, and thence proceeded to Paris. From Paris we went to Cologne, Berlin, Hamburg, London, and then by way of Liverpool and Queenstown to New York, and from there HOME TO AUBURN.

In the journey from New-York to Anbara I had the pleasure of your own society. Reporter-Where did you land on your nativ

shore ! Mr. Seward-At Verplanck's Point. My children carefully executed the instructions I sent them by elegraph from Paris to convey me through the city of New York without stopping there. I took a steamer at Quarantine, and landed at Verplanck's Point, near the residence of my son Frederick The people there told me, or reminded me, that only one other person had ever terminated a European royage at that point, and that was Henrick fludeon.

WHY HE WENT AROUND THE GLORE.

Reporter-If it be not impertinent, I should like to ask you what was the controlling thought that deermined you to make this great journey?

Mr. Seward -- I intimated it last night in speaking to my neighbors when they met me on my arrival here. I found after a brief trial, on my return here from Washington, that rest for me was rust; that activity in some form was indispensable to my health. Travel was the simplest and easiest; and where should I trave! but where I had not travelled re? The perplexities of politics I have always believed arise from our want of knowledge of human cature.

I thought that while I was staving off physical infirmities I might try, by studying the various actions and races of the world, to make some progress in that great knowledge.

OUR NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES. Reporter-What impression did our own new Western States and Territories make upon you?

Mr. Seward-The best and most gratifying possible. I became convinced that they have all the ele ments of greatness, with the certainty of a vast in tellectual population, and that with the aid o modern inventions their government can be suffi ciently centralized to perpetuate the integrity and unity of the Republic. As I witnessed their rapid development, I laughed at the puerile fear of aggrandizement, and at the attempts of some of my contemporaries to prevent the extension of the depublic northward over Paget Sound, and southward to the Carribbeau Sea.

THE MORMONS. Reporter - I should like to know what you

hink of the Mormons and of their influence upor ur future career.

Mr. Saward-The Mormons are an anomalous production of ignorance, creduity, and religious persecution. I do not know how soon or how fast tegislative measures of repression may bring the pernicious institution of polygamy to an end; but know that it cannot endure. Utah is under the rapid progress of a civilization which must be homogeneous with that of the other States. Brigham Young, the greatest of the polygamists, has six teen wives and forty-five children. In a worldly view he can afford to have them, because, under the peculiar circumstances of the foundation o Itah, he can maintain them. His sons have two or three wives each. I told them that I would like see a third generation which would be purely American, and that all Americans find one wife as much as they can support, and I think that Brigham Young's grandchildren will find that they can not do any more.

Reporter-What do you think of San Francisco ! Mr. Seward-I think San Francisco or some city yet to be built on Paget Sound will attain the greet ness which New York or Philadelphia has now ttained, within a period far shorter than that in which our Atlantic cities have been developed.

Reporter-What kind of a passage did you have cross the Pacide ? Mr. Seward-A very delightful one.

THE COMMERCE IN MEN.

Reporter-What opinion did you form of the ommerce of the Pacific ? Mr. Seward-The navigation of the Pacific Ocean is rapidly microasing. A reduces unelly in American hands, under disadvantages which have lost to

-I trust only temporarily-the navigation of all other seas. Reporter-What is the chief element of that com-

Mr. Saward-Why, my dear sir, I supposed you knew that the chief element of that commerce, like the chief elemen, of all the national commerce we have enjoyed since the year 1800, is a commerce in men-that is to say, the importation of labor. The basis of the commerce of the Pacific is the imporation of Chinese laborers, just as the basis of our Tropean commerce is the importation of Irish

A TYPHOON OFF JAPAN.
Reporter-Did you experience no danger or dis imfort whatever from storms in your Eastera

voyages? Seward-Ob, your quite campb to make a man forswear navigation while the storm lastet. We crossed the Gulf of Pe-chi-li in a small Amer. car side-wheel steamer, and encountered a grees storm and chopping sea. For six hours the waird, and wind to-sed the vessel backward and forwalls... and to the section of the others wall will be Mr. Sewird-Eleven dive in Bombay, during the United States naval officers on board, deck

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1871.

that she rolled either this way or that twenty-five times in sixty seconds. Neither the passen-gers nor any of their goods and chattels could keep their places. We had even a more rightful experience in a typhoon which befel! us in the Bay of Yeddo on our approach to the capital. We were on board the United States ship-of-war Monocacy, and at anchor in eighteen feet of water. The vessel draws seventeen feet. The typhoon lasted some seven hours. We rode it out by keeping the ensine at work to hold on to our ground ackling. The vessel thumped the bottom as each wave rolled from under her. We lost sight of land, thipping, and everything in the darkness of the When it cleared up, all the ships near us had been scattered or destroyed. A large steamer had been driven up upon the wall of a lort and broken in two, and great destruction of life and property had taken place in Yeddo.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN. Reporter-We have already learned that you found the Japanese progressive. What are the

evidences of their progress?

Mr. Seward—The Emperor and hi Ministers talk progress, and unreservedly employ Europeans and Americans to educate the people in Western ideas. They have introduced European and American car riages on the roads, and steamers on the rivers. They even have a regular Post Office, and a daily stage line between Yokohama and Yeddo. Telegraph wires extend throughout the island; a railroad was already in construction, and I think it is now completed. They have also established a min with machinery equal to that of the mint at Phila-delphia. Besides all this, the Japanese costume is giving way among the natives very perceptibly to he customary dress of the West.

eporter-Nevertheless, are not these improvements conducted mainly by European enterprise? Mr. Seward-No, by no means. They borrow less from Europe in proportion to what they achieve then no do here; and all the works I have mentioned, while they employ European skill and ttention, are still nevertheless conducted mainly by the Japanese themselves.

BIA RECEPTION BY THE EMPEROR. Reporter-Have you any objection to state how you were personally received by the Emperor and

high officials of Japan ? Mr. Seward-No. Tae Japanese Cabinet, or .rning of my arrival in Yokohama, invited me to public dinner which they proposed to give in a great public garden maintained by the Government or the entertainment of foreigners. I learned that the hour appointed for the dinner was 1 o'clock The Prime Minister was to preside. I don't now remember whether the guests were to be sever hundred or twelve hundred. The entertainment was to continue during the afternoon. I shrank from hospitalities so incompatible with my health and habits, and in declining them proposed to pay my personal respects at a convenient time to the asked me to fix a time when I would visit them in that less os: entatious way. I named 8 o'clock in the morning, and visited them in the Department of Foreign Analys, taking with me the gentlemen and ladies then constituting our party. We were received kindly and courteously, with an entertainment which lasted two hours.

THE MIKADO. This was followed by an invitation from the Mikado to an audience which I was requested to take notice would be a private one. The audi ence was held in a summer house of the Emperor. in the interior of the great triple fortification of Yeddo in which he resides. I was received with military honors at the gate in the carriage which he sent for me. I aligned from the carriage at the second gate, where I was rethe ministers, who in turn conducted me to another point where a minister of higher rank received me and so on until the Prime Minister mat me and conducted me to the imperial presence. The Em-peror was sitting at one end of the summer house while I was admitted at the other end. A partition with a screen which givides the two apartments was drawn completely up, as I was informed for the first time, showing the full person and countenance of the Emperor to any person honored with his

audience. THE DAZZLING COSTUMES. He was attended by his outire court, and the costumes of all were megnificent and dazzling. At first he saluted the United States Minister, who attended me, kindly. The Minister thon announced me, simply saying :

"I have the honor to present to your Majesty William H. Seward, a citizen of the United States whose name is a sufficient introduction without any particular mention of the character and career fo which he is respected by his countrymea."

The Mikado then addressed to me some compli mentary expressions of surprise at the long journey I had made, with kind inquiries for me health and the infulgence of a hope that I was enjoying my visit in Japan. I then thanked the Enperor for his kindness, saying that the events and improvements of the age bai brough the two coases of the Pacific Ocean to be neighbors, and that in studying the future progress of the United States t was impossible for me to omit to visit a country with whom they already are in practical alliance which every year must become more incimate. In replied:

You have had great experience in political af fairs. I way you to converse with my Prime Min-ister, and to explain to him fully and without re-serve your views upon everything which can tend to promote the welfare o. Japan and to cement the relations of friendship already existing between my country and your own."

I thenked him for this proof of his consideration. and told him that I would with the greatest pleasure converse with his Prime Minister, not doubting that I should learn from him much more that would be important to me than I should be able on my part to communicate of interest to Japan. After some other words of compliment I bowed to His Majost as I would bow to you or to any other gentleman of whom I was taking leave, and withdrow, leaving His Majesty to mount his horse and purage his morning exercise. A LUNCH WITH THE CABINET.

The Prime Minister and all the Cabinet attended me to another summer house officially assigned to hem when visiting the palace grounds, and there hey spread before me a Japanese entert ... nment which lasted two hours. We discussed the r 'ley and politics of Japan, they all the time asking advice how to introduce Western ideas and inventions. I must impair the effect of this narrative b saying that al' the speaking in the imperial presenchad been previously prepared. I delivered mysel! orally, and was immediately translated into Japanese writing by a swift interpreter. His Majesty, when his turn came to speak, communicated to the Prime Minister his desire for the manuscript. The Prime Minister submitted it to him it large Japan ese text. He touched the paper with his aceptre when it was read in Japanese, and immediately communicated to me orally by the interpreter. COSTUMES OF THE EMPEROR AND EX-SECRETARY

Reporter - What was the Emperor's coatemet, who what was your own, on this occasion ? Mr. Seward-Not being, and never aging been, nilitary officer of the United States ad although I enjoyed no diplomatic positio a, nevertheless I conormed to the law of Congress which, while it leaves formed to the law of Congress their titles and flagat military officers to mourish their titles and flagat their uniforms to the presence of Raropean montheir uniforms the presence of European mon-archs, forbinds the diplomat who is a civilian to wear anythmes but the oralisty dietal a consent of but the ordinary dress of a citizen of the a civilian, also wore the same dress. I am not good describing foreign official or fancy costumes, but primed will go up stairs into my me see a you will From William William West, ograph of the late Tycoon which he sent that wigning I was vet in Washington. In that picto mo vota diseased in the official costume worn by are happerers of Japan from time immemorial, and he ish was the costume worn by the Mikado on this ...ion. In Oriental eyes it is gorgeous, but in

Ar-OW MUCH THEY KNOW, AND WHO GOVERNS. "Ateporter-What is the personal appearance of the

sching in intelligence nor especially remarkable. From all I heard, I believe he is not wanting in prudence, while he commits no errors of vanity or esumption. The Ministers, in the conversation I had with them, displayed the most perfect knowledge of the affairs of the Government, from which I in'erred that the Covernment was conducted by them for the most part, and was not a personal one; and I think that in talents, information, and capacity, they are not unequal to their great reponsibilties. They told me much about Japan that I could not learn from any other source, and they sually understood all my replies to their inquirie concerning the mode of conducting governmental affairs in the United States.

NEWSPAPERS AND REPORTERS IN JAPAN. Reporter-Is there anything like a journalistic

press in Japan †
Mr. Seward—I was not interviewed by any Japanse reporter, and I infer, therefore, that there is no Japanese press. I never knew of any. But everybody in Japan reads and writes, and bookstores are as numerous in Yeddo as in Boston. They have a iterature and a history of their own; but unfortunately it was all a seried book to me. I believe that all the Japanese people are politicians, although they have not the advantages of a political press.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT. Reporter-What do you think of the constitution or the government of Japan? Please describe

Mr. Seward-I thing that, taking into consideration the great number and immense wealth of the landed aristocracy of Japan, they exercise as much control as the barons of England did when they exorted Magna Charta from King John. With all its material and moral progress, I think Japan is likely o remain an oligarchy with an imperial head for very long time to come. If it were at all reasonable compare things semi-civilized with those in a highly civinged state. I should say that the Sapaese Government is stronger than the British Government; because it has an aristocracy as rich and powerful as that of England, while the Mikado still enjoys unbroken the religious supremacy and reneration ascribed largely by all Oriental nations to the Em; eror as supreme pontiff or religious head of the

Reporter-But, Mr. Seward, what security is there for progress in a State which is governed by so po werful a notifity?

Mr. Seward-You have the evidence of it, my dear sir, all around you at home. Hardly an American or British vessel leaves Japan without bring-ing over to Europe and the United States pupils, the sons of the Daimios or nobles, for education in Western colleges, universities, and schools of arand science. I have met them everywhere, and I see that the Japanese Government has called away our old friend E. Peshine Smith to be the law offieer of the Japanese Empire. Japan already has a Parliament, each as it is. Nations that once get Parliaments or Congresses are not likely to go back on themseives

HOW GOV. SEWARD GOT HIS FUNDS. Reporter-What are the facilities for funds or ex

hange in these Eastern countries? Have they corre spondence with European and American bankers ! Mr. Seward-I hardly know. Ithink I am the most presumptuous man in the world. William H. Seward, Jr., & Co. of Auburn, furnished me when I left home with blank checks on themselves payable at their banking house here, either in gold or currency, as I should find it necessary to draw. In the East I had little or no occasion for money, such was the hospitality I received there; but when I wanted money I boldly filled up the checks on William H. Seward, Jr., & Co. without providing for endorsement or acceptance, and when I came home I handed over to them a balance of funds which re maintain my bands after using drafts on them alone for the expenses of a journey around the

exeporter-Pray tell me if solely in this way you raised your funds while abroad?

Mr. Seward-By these drafts on William H. Seward, Jr., & Co., at Auburn slone. You may judge that I was not unnecessarily profuse in the distribu tion of these autographs.

not jealously excluded from the streets and public laces. The women of the peasantry and laboring classes of Japan seem to have a degree of liberty in this respect unknown throughout the East. I thought that those of the sex with whom we came in contact had a dim ides of the better and happie ondition of women in Western society. They were all of demonstrations of respect and sympathy for the ladies who travelled with me. CHINA.

Reporter-Well, Governor, suppose we take up

hins now ? Mr. Seward-You must question me briefly about China. My stay there was so long and so full of in ident that I do not think you could find any news. paper willing to publish a full account of it Government of China was removed by the Tartar conquerors long years ago from the interior to the perthern border for security. Roads and capale that once gave the Government easy communication through the country have fallen into decay, while the Yellow river and other rivers have become of structed, so that practically Peking, the capital, is

ow isolated and very difficult of access. Peking, which all the school books you and I studd taught us was the most populous city in the world, is now failing rapidly into dilapidation, I do not think it has more then two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. The old custom of imperial eclosion is unbrokes. Peking consists of a trip walled city-one Tartar, the other Cainese, and a third the in.perial palace, each enclosed with a separate wall within the other. It is a great question as you know, with all the Western powers whether they will longer consent to receive representatives from the Chinese Court without having the reciprocity of personal communication with the Em peror of China. Just now the question is in abeyance, because the heir to the throne is still a mino at his studies, while the Government is nominally in the hands of his mother and his aunt, who are called regents, and who have the custody of the child's person. The Government is practically in the hands of a Cubinet of which

PRINCE KUNO, an uncle of the child, is the head. This Carinet has come upon a footing of perfect accessibility and communication with the representatives of foreign powers. The female regents, by reason of their sex and character, are only thiormally consulted and recognized. All the edicts issue in the name of th Emperor, but beer the seal of Prince Kung. It is understood what the Western powers will require personal communication with the new Emperor as soon at he shall come to the throne, and that unti the time the matter rests by common consent, the Cabinet being all understood to be in favor of conding the point to the Western powers. The fe nale regents are never seen by anyongy outside of their own households. Even Prince Kung is un derstood to address them through a veil, and to send up edicts for their approval by the hand of a servant, who remains behind the curtain, and who returns them with their seals in the same way to him.

HE DINES WITE THE CABINET. Prince Kung and the Cabinet invited me to dinner mmediately on my arrival in Peking. On the morn

ng of the day appointed the Cabinet advised me hat the Prince had been taken suddenly and severe v il', and inquired whether I would wait a few days or his recovery, or whether I would accept the diner in his absence, with the assurance that he should come to seeme as soon as he shor'd recover. The greatest distract of the Chinese Cabinet and vernment prevals among all the foreigners ; hins, although I trink that this distrust is not enertained by the representatives of foreign Governments. The Winistry, aware of this, sout my renewed spologies which indicated an apprehension that I might believe the Prince's sudden illness was

o'clock in the afternoon, and was elaborate, recherché, vivacious, and spirited, but not particularly political or intellectual. I don't til this time, if I had been able to stand it. As it was, I got off between 4 and 5 o'clock, apparently to the great disappointment of my official entertainers. A considerable portion of the conversation at dinner consisted in reassurances that the Prince was really and not feignedly sick. A valous person might have suspected a want of consideration on finding himself, as I did, placed at the left hand of the presiding minister instead of the right; but care was taken to explain to me that as everything else is different in Oriental civilization from our own, the place of honor is the left instead of the right band.

PRINCE KUNG DINES WITH GOV. SEWARD. Three days afterward Prince Kung, after formal nnouncement and cards, honored me with a visit and dined with me at the United States Legation, where I reciprocated his compliment by placing him at my left hand instead of the right, entirely to his estisfaction. The conversation in his presence took an elevated tone. We discussed the Burlingame treaty, and all the relations of China with foreign nations. The Prince expressed the determination of the Ministry, so far as in their power, to bring China into intimate, cordial and equal relations of friendship and intercourse not only with the United States, but with all the Western powers. In answer to my inquiries about facilities for observation, the Government assured me of entire safety and of a cordial reception in any part of the country that might desire to visit; and I found these assurances fully verified.

THE GREAT MAN OF CHINA. The real great man of China is Wan Zang, who chiefly carried through the Burlingame mission, and established a university for the education o thinese youth by Western professors, in Western arts and sciences. A reaction which was really in the nterest of the Chinese literats followed these measures, just as a similar reaction against the Burlingame treaty had obtained among the foreign residents in Caina. Wan Zang was ill and in temporary retirement, under a law which obliges every pub servant on the death of his mother to go into absolute seclusion and mourning for one year Filial effection, you know, is one of the five virtues re ognized in Chinese morals. Wan Zang visited me, and we reduced into a personal friendship the cordial relations which we had entertained toward each other while I was at Washington. RADICALS AND CONSERVATIVES.

The Government of China is bese' by two as agonistic forces, the foreign residents in China demanding from the Western powers continued de-monstrations of force to impel the Government ato the acceptance of our modern ideas, and e other hand, the resistance of the native edd classer, who are strongly sustained in popula

sympally by the prejudices of the laboring classes against very form of improvement and invention by which the employment of their own hands can be diminished. But it is too long a story to tell rou here of the real condition and prospects o China. At first view the prospect would seem dis couraging and hopeless; and yet when I aw the real hearty conviction of the statesmen of the am-pire of the necessity of modern advancement, and when I came to notice the fact that while the dare not allow a telegraphic wire to be stretched above ground in any part of the empire. I had scarcely left the country when the European telegraph was extended by submarine cable along the coast from Horg Kong to Shanghai, with stations built in the eea, and I began to think all things were possible. The difficulty is this: I think the whole Western population in Caina does not exceed ten thousand souls, merchants and missionaries in cluded; and the difference of language and habits of thought is so complete, and communication is so timeult, that it is impossible for so small a foreign

TRADE OF CHINA.

tion of these autographs.

The women of Japan.

Reporter—What is the condition of the women of Japan?

Mr. Sevard—Chinz, the Mexico, though on a vasily greater sent, embraces till climates, and its industry is an self-sustaining. Nothing in our own country, I think, can be compared to the internal trade and in sugar, which is controlled to the internal trade and insugation of that empire. People live by the thousand and terior is not reported to the internal trade and insugation of that empire. People live by the thousand and terior is not reported. by the thousand and ters of thousands on its rivers and canals. Foating twitter and storehouses accommodate them at every point. The need of China for foreign trade is therefore small. The term of discontent on the part of foreign bowers prevents the Government from raising any considerable revenue from foreign trade. The smill and boldness of thinese bankers are the surprise of the Rast. The activity and efficiency of the merchants and the magnitude of their operations are a wonder. With rates of luterest seldom lower than with all the distant cities of the empire and with all the distant cities of the empire and with Mongolis, the most distant regions of Thibet, Sam, ongoits, the most distant regions of Thibe

Mongolis, the most distant regions of Thibet, Siam, and Cochiu-China; while the revenue derived from the foreign trade of this immense population amounts only to fitteen millions of dollars, only one half of which, I think, goes to the Imperial Treasury, and the residue is apportioned to the treasury of the districts where the foreign trade is carried on. Besides this commerce through inland navigation; you flud in China that the ship of the desert is employed with worderful effect. You can scarcely conceive the amount of traffic carried on the backs of camels, not only in the interior of China, but exteeding northward and westward far into the Empire of Russia.

DRESS OF THE COMMON TROPUR.

DRESS OF THE COMMON \* SOP! E.

Reporter—What is the dress of the common people of China?

Mr. S-ward—at changes with the climate in different parts of the country. In the sauth, cotton of native production, sewed and dyed blue, flowing as you see the habiliments of the semigrates to Cantornia, who are all from the province of Canton. As you go further north sheepskins become the clothing the year round, the wool being never removed from the skin. The Chinese beat the Jews all hollow in the hierchandise of clothing. The simple flowing costume is made up without ally measurement by the tailor, and is adapted to all sizes and conditions of hen. It is worn by the common people by hight has well as by day. When it ceases to satisfy the original purchaser he seels it to the dealer, who immediately fluds a burchaser in the still poorer class; and when he has worn the garment as long as he can stand it, it is again transferred, and so on until it is worn to tatters; so that the person of the Chinese laborer, chair-bearer, or who, were been the travaler who did not remark the offensiveness of the person who drove his mules or critical his canir. Reporter-What is the dress of the common per DRESS OF THE BIGHER CLASSES.

But you must not think that all the Chinese are poor and mean. I do not know the private gentleman in American who lives in a more costly stylthan the princes, merchants, or mandarins of Canton. The higher classes wear sitts and turn such ion. The ingote classes wear sinks and ture suc as an imperial court in Europe could not but ensy I was seeking furs in China to send home to the adies of my family when the merchant answere me, undoubledly truly, that the fur market har risen because the Court had come in for the season FOOD OF THE CHINESE.

Reporter—What is the truth of the accounts we hear eithe use of gross food by the Chinese?

Air. As ard—There is much truth in them, as well as much a careful. Delmonico sent a dinner for me on my ar val here on board the steamer It was less elshorate and not less epicurian into the dinner toat the Chinese Government gave me. But the Chinese dinner was all different. I could seldom recognize the vericibles or the fruit was cathing, because of the deheave of the manipulation. On the other hand, on going up the rivers of Cauton, I saw the boatmen taking the water rate and preparing them for supper. In the market served of Cauton, I saw the boatmen taking the water rate and attention as snipes and irogs are in the markets of Washington. This, however, is the food of the luxurious or epicorean classes. The mass of the Chinese, just like their countrymen in California, live on rice, portity, and pork, and they never care for anything citry, and pork, and they never care for anyth

THE GREAT WALL.

Reporter—You went to see the Great Wall of Cains. Please state whether you were disappointed on seeing it, as travellers are generally disappoint d when they first see Ningura.

Mr. Seward—I don't think that the Almighty made any mistake in Niagara. If there is any mistake in Niagara. If there is any mistake in that matter it is in the creatures that he made to study and contemplate his works. The Chinese have been for at least two or three thousand years a wall-making people. It would bankring New York or Paris to build the walls of the city of Peking. The Great Wall of Chin is the great wall eking. The Great Walt of Ching is the great f the world. It is forty feet high. The hirty feet is of hewn limestone or granita Mixido, and what the intellectual status of himself and his Ministers?

Alt. Seward—Well. the Mixido is nechanged at with Adomal Rivers the first and miles than it mas cost to been recently rained at its 1 thinks now are militiated. The seward with a domain stature. The seward with a seward with the vice of the seward with a seward with the vice of the vice of the seward with the vice of the v

ephemeral range of the haman intellective see this great utilitarian enterprise, so recessive and effective two thousand years acc, now not morely useless but an incumbrance and an obstruction!

COCRIN-CHINA.

Reporter-Governor, please tell us what you think Recotter—Governor, please tell us what you think of Cochir Chins.

Mr. Seward—Salgon is not unsuccessful as a trading town. The district is small, but productive, and, I think, is well cultivated; but all French enterprise in the East is fettile. The French inve only remaining there Saigon and Pondicherry in India. I should not wonder it in the reorganization of the government in France her past colonial policy should be abandoned equally in the Caribocan Sea and in the East.

THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

should be absadosed equally in the Caribboan Sea and in the Bast.

THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

Reporter—How were you pleased with Java?

Mr. Seward—Java is the garden of the world, excelling in elaborateness and colitivation even Japan. The colonization of the Dutch in the Oriental Archipelago is a great success.

Reporter—What are the neoble of Java, and how did their appearance strike you?

Mr. Seward—They are Milava, diminutive, acemingly frail and unintellectual; but they are docile, industrious, and contented. They resolity conorm themselves to European ideas. The Chinese brits to Javas large proportion of the entitie, unterprise, and skill which the Dutch so highly improve.

Reporter—What is the character of the Dutch Government there?

Mr. Seward—It is paternal, careful of the improvement of the island, but less liberal in regard to the natives than the British rule in India.

Reporter—How did you find the climate and vegetation of Java?

Mr. Seward—It is almost under the equator, but preserves an equilibrium of heat and moisture. The rains supply the island with abundant means of irrigation. Every tropical tree, truit, and flower is foundin Java.

Reporter—Is British rule in India as tenacious as it has been in times past, and what is the general character of Lord Mayo's administration?

Mr. Seward—The condition of things in India has classify in the same cause that it has changed in free British. British rule was established in India by conquest. The British found there the Portucuses, the Sanish, the French, and the Putch. All 100 wars believes the Edingean provers of the Sanish. The French, and the Putch. All 100 wars believes the Edingean provers of the Sanish of the Putch and the Putch and the Sanish of the Ritish found there the Portugues, scarcely more than a name. The nations of the Dutch is very much contracted from its original dimensions. Of the French, only a pagean of power remains. Of the Prevent mainings or outbreaks, while there is no longer any war with any European power there, or any re

TER USE OF OPICE IN CHINA. Reporter-By the way, speaking of opium, did you find that the Chinese were victims of the use of that drug? Mr. Seward-I visited the haunts of the opium Mr. Seward—I visited the haunts of the opium smokers in China. The pernicous effects of the vice cannot be engigerated, and hardly can they be conceived. But I tank the opium of the East produces a less demorshing effect than the alcohol of the United States or of any nation in Europe. I never saw a man who was, or who seemed to be, under the influence of opium in the streets of the cities of China, or in any of the public places. The use of opium is a vice practised in solitude, not even in the residences of the people, but in baunts especially devoted to the industence. Nevertheless opium, however or wherever consumed, is a great source of revenue to the Government in India. I think that it yields forty millions out of two hundred millions of the annual revenue.

BLACK HOLF OF CALCUTTA-BENARES

REACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA—BENARES.

Reporter—What did you see of the traces of the wars of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings in India? Did you see the tamous black Role of Calcutts r Mr. Seward—I was over a large portion of the scenes of these condicts, but I found them all as scenes of these condicts, but I found them all as scenes of these condicts, but I found them all as scenes of these condicts, but I found the mall as scenes of these condicts, the received the see and t ino. Culy a small pection of that sad prison house remains, preserved and built up into a wall of either the Custom House or the Post Office. Reporter—You visited the so called hely city of Benares. Please state anything of interest that you found to see?

found trere?

Mr. Seward—We were entertained by a native Mahratta at a nocturnal regatta on the Ganges, and we renewed our visit to the boly river by sunlight on the succeeding day. The producture of the city is imposing. Both banks of the river there are terrared. aced in how illuestone on a declivity of thirty or orty feet. On the steps plone are continually scending and descending, bearing up the water in ases upon their heads. The most manifecent act which a native prince can perform consists in the outling of a massive and elegant ghat on the manks of the river for public use. These ghats re divided into two kinds. In the one the people atternal, according to their faith, time wash are arrived into two kinds. In the one the people bathe, and, according to their faith, thus wash away all sin; in the other they burn the dead on the bank of the sacred river, so that they can conveniently spread the ashes upon the bosom of the Ganges. I do not think I saw anywhere a more unique escetacly than the tamed elephants who were continually soleg up and down these stone staircases unittended and slone, with the security and cutton of timan beings. caution of Luman beings.

THE GREAT MOGULA.

Reporter—You were as Agra and Delbi. You received Macaulay's graphic descript on, in his sketch of Lord Clive, of the mancient prestice and bower of the Great Moyals. Are there any remaining traces of that day a sty?

M. Seward—The empire of the Moguls has passed aware completely and forever and the monuments wich it has left surpass everything of architectural splender and beauty in the world. The living heirs of the ancient Mogul Emperors are now the circs splendor and beauty L. the world. The livin, heirs of the ancient Mogul Emperors are now the ciectones, who take a sad pleasure its howing you the tombs of their uncestors, and tracing out for you their relationship to them. The Mogul reign, you know, was like one of the cambsigns which need to know, was like one of the cambaigns which used to be so much desired in our civil war-short, sharp, and declays. Even Mohamedan supersition and algority has so far been overcome that I think the British Government wight now safely consert to allow Mussulman worship to be performed in the great temples of Delni, there it has been suppressed since the last multary.

AN ELEPHANTINE PROCESSION.

Reporter—We saw an account given to one of our party of an entertainment with a great display of elephants.—I have forgetten the piace.

Mr. Seward—I have forgetten the piace. Oinces, it was an entertainment given to us by ...

of elephants.

Mr. Neward—I have forgotten the piace. Oh, yes, it was an entertainment given to us by the Manarajah of Pettiaia, a native prince, virtually a king, in shiance with the British Government. He described his power to me by saying that he could him a men of his own rusht.

Reporter—Will you tell me about that remarkable display of elephanis?

Mr. Seward—Hardly. I must refer you to the young lady, whose description I think was graphic But she left cut one inchemit. My colored servant, William Freeman, was mounted on one of the fitty or sluty elephants like the rest of us, with ite same apparage of silver ladder and glided howdan, and so here a part in the procession through the streets in Pettiaia as osteatations as any clus who had derived our America, citizenship by birth, instead of through the Friteenth Amendment. On our arrival, amid the sound of music and the roise of presented arms. Freeman coming up in the roar was unneticed and left on his high elevation, while the party were entertained at the grant durbar. He neither knew how himself, nor had be an attendant who could make the elephant kneed to let him down. There was no one to present him with the necessary silver ladder, and there he was left perched on the back of the elephant. The durbar was nearly over when I discovered that he was absent. On inquiry I found that he was still in the bake yad on said high elevation, articles that he was still in the thace yad on said high elevations are start in the durbar, which was more comfortable though less magnificent than the one from which he had just descended. I think Freenam did not care ever to mount an elephant afterward.

Reporter—When the Maharajah left that citizen of

received the description of the Control of the Critical of the Mr. Seward-1 rather think that my excellent friend, the Maharajrh, whom I hope to see next year in the United States, will acquire mone arriving here his first knowledge of voiling or what young

IN EGYPT-THE VICEROY.

Reporter—We have read in the newspapers about the great distinction with which you were received by the Viceroy of Egypt—usually called the Knedive. It arecarded to you I would be pleased to have your opinion of the public caracter or the Viceroy and his administration.

After Seward—Lucking—at admirs in Egypt, you would appose this country entirely independent or all others; but lamsif pass, although he is hereditary ruler, still recognizes the supremacy of the Sultan at Constantinople. That supremacy is satisfied by the payment of an annual tribute, which, having

province. He is a very shrowd, intelligent, and accomplished man, speaking Frace flicently, as well as the Turkish and Arabic languages. He enjoys the possession of immense wealth, being generally spoken of not only their but in Kurote, as the richest man in the world. His administration is a cersonal one, like that of the late Emperor of the French, only more absolute. He calls together aromality a legislative assembly, to which he submits his budget; but the legislators are appointed by himself, and the assembly, though bearing so solemn a name, is generally recognized in Egypt as a force. It is officult to determine whether the Viceroy of Egypt is more active as a speculator is real estate, or as a farmer, or as a merchant, or as a migistrate. out his system of military and naval defence of the province. He is a very shrowd, intelligent, and

PRICE TWO CENTS.

the unique and Oriental city of the "Thousand and One Arabian Nights" is undergoing a process of reconstruction, expussion, and embellishment, such as Napoleon III. carried out so splenatibly in Paris. The Viceroy in his private right builds and solis incuses and stores incumerable, while as a ruler he opens streets and noemals, and constructs paisoes and fountains lavishly. He also owns the great and private and fountains lavishly. He also owns the great and joint in the streets of the Suez canal. The backs of the Nile are covered at intervals of thirty of ordering the streets and nearly in the streets and private the streets of the rest of the treets of the streets of th the unique and Oriental city of the "Thousand and

NOT AN ARCHBISHOP.

Reporter—Lias the Knedive any ecclesiantical or spiritual power, or may rank in the Mohammeden Church? At Seward—2 he Khedize is a Moham medar, but Church?

All Saward—The Khadles is a Maken we have but by no means a bigoted one. While he pays the customary deference to ecclesiastical authority, and honors by nubic observance the rites and cerencoises conducted in the mosque, he has no ecclesiatical rank or character. The insecurity of his position results from the unreserved devotion of his position results from the unreserved devotion of his position of the Prophet.

NOT BEARTILY LOYAL TO THE SULTAN.

NOT BEARTLY LOYAL TO THE SULTAN.

Reporter—Is the Khedive supposed to be entirely loyal to the Sultan?

M. Seward—No. The active and intelligent portion of the population of Egypt are restless under the supremacy of the Sultan, would desire relief from it, and would incite the Khedive to seek independence. Suspicions of the Khedive are constantly entertained at Constantinople. But it my conversations with the Viceroy not a word of disrespect for the Sultan's authority was uitered by bim; and I think that while he labors incessantly to develop, strengthen, and fortify Egypt, he cautiously would all 'anger of collision with the Sultan. You may not be unaware that by a law of the Turkin Empire a accessed taler is succeeded not by his oldout son, but by he brother. Lately an arrangement was made between the Sultan and the Khedive by which this law was chauged to that of primogeniture, and the Khedive's edwertwen, whom I saw, and sho is a young man of much promise, is now recognized throughout. Egypt as heir apparent. People in Turkey, who will talk politics, like other people, whether they understand them or not, mainciously say that the Khedive perseveres in his loyally to the Sultan for the purpose of preventing the repeal of that law. Sultan for the purpose of preventing the

THE POREMOST ORIENTAL STATESMEN.

Reportec—Whom do you regard as the four of five foremost native Oriental statesmen?

Mr. Seward—in China, Wan-Zang. The King of Sham is a practical and procrossive sovereign. In India, Sir Jamestjee Jejesobuty, 'm Egypt, the Viceroy and his Prime Minister; and in Turkey, the Grand Vizier, Ani Pashs, who died only a faw days ago), and the Minister of Pinance in Japan.

Raporter—Which of these Orie tal countries seemed to know most shumt the United States, their institutions and history, and especially the late c'vil war?

Mr. Seward—The United States are universally understood and regarded in every Oriental country.

Mr. Seward—The United States are universally understood and regarded in every Oriental country as the freest, most prospacers, and met just of all nations. Their nistory cannot be said to have been a study among the natives of these countries, who have only a literature which is peculiarly national and exclusive, borrowing nothing from either the Western nations or understimen. The nation upon whom the American minch has not reflected, of course, it dapan, which is necessarily facility to the product of the nation of the interest of the nation of the interest of the interest of the interest of the interest of the production of cotton. For these were lost more rapidly than they were made when the war came to an end. The losses of that period still remain the

an end. The losses of that period still remain the THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Reporter—You are aware, Governor, that the subject of the antiquity of man has for a few years just enlisted the attention of some of the ripest minds in Europe and America. Did you, while in Cricatal countries, see any remains of human workmanship, which, it, your judgment, threw light upon that subject?

manship, which, it your judgment, threw light upon that subject?

Mr. Seward—The antiquity of man is a subject more profound than I have ever attempted to solve, it is mothing which could throw any light upon that great mystery. I did receive some impressions about the antiquity of nations. I had always supposed, before making this journey, that China or some cantral region of Continental Asia was the seat of the nations in which civilization as a continuing force first began; but though I have had an opportunity to see what is old as well as what is new in the East as well as in Europe, I have found no where else monuments and government as old or a condition of society so primitive, as those of Egypt, with deterence for those whose studies the present civilization of mansird had its carliest day in Egypt, and I think our Biblical commentations must concede that the date is even further tack than is allowed in the chronology of Archbishop Usher.

EGYPTIAN MONUTENTS.

Reporter—Weat are the special peculiarities of the Egyptian monuments as they struck your mind?

Mr. Seward—Well, my dear sh, you know that they have been the subject of discussion for the last two thousand lour hundred years, and our modern guide-books will give a very correct popular accent of them. The architecture of ancient Expt differs from all modern architecture in the immensity of its proportions, and the massiveness of its material. Another peculiarity is the simplicity and rudeness of Oriental art which it exhibits. While I touch not unworthy of a Greek chisel the marble bust which is accepted as the real likeness of Pharach, under whose relag Moses led the Israelies out. on the control of the same time I found in the temples and palaces of an earlier period, structures as rudo as the rayings of the Aziecs of Moxico, or of the present indians of Alaska.

Reporte —How does Constantiacide compare with Cairo, and the Government of Turkey compare with that of Egypt?

Mr. Seward—Constantinoole, though built of frail material, combines the beauty of Oriental and Grecium art. Standing with its associate cities of Pera, Gaiata, and Sentariat the confusione of the Colden Horn with the Bosphorus, Constantinople is the queen of cities. Cairo nardly finds space to stand on the narrow bank of the Nile between the Arabian and Libran deserts. Expot is rich; Turkey is poor. The Egyptian Government in the properties of the Turkian Government means to be no less so, but fails in energy.

GREECE.

TURKEY AND BOYPT CONTRASTED.

GREECE. GRECE.

Reporter—You visited Greece. I should be happy to hear you say shat you have time to in respect to that interceting country.

Mr. Seward—Of the ruins of ancient Greece you must excuse me from apeaking. I found modern Greece teste enough, but improving I am hope ulto Greece; but her progress must continue to be very slow.

Reporter—Did you confer personally with the King?

King?

M.: Seward—His Majesty was in Denmark. I had the honor of an audience from the Queen. She is an enthestasty admirer of the United States. She is the daughter, you know, of the Grand Puke Constantiae, and spoke with much earnestness of the approaching visit of her brother Aiexis to this country.

THE HOLY PATHER.

Reporter—You as his Holiness the Pope?
"3al www.ga-faank.you.w.y door zir, not fetting me of from a narrative of my progress up the Dantibe and cown through Florence to Rome. I did see the Pore and had a very sgreen's and instruc-

see the Pope and had avery agreed to and instructive interview with him.

Renerler—Are you at liberty to speak of the conversation you had with the Pontid?

Mr. Seward—Well, it was ingresty opon the present condition of Italian affairs. He snoke of the frient ship which had so long existed between the lata Archbishop Hughes and myself, and of his appreciation of my liberal sertiments toward his people, as he called the Cataolics of the United States. He also referred to the events in our divil war, particularly the assessmation of the Prevident and my own experience on that sad occasion. He referred to the demand I made a cen him for the surrender of John H. Surratt, and his own propiet compliance with it, and to many other matters too tedious to mention.

mention.

Reporter-You visited the chief capitals on the continent of Europe. Please—

Mr. Sovard-Yes, my dear sir; but I am as tired now as Keyser was when interviewed on the subject of his accounts with the Corporation. Reporter—in hai was the state of your health all this time? this time?

Mr. Seward-I enjoyed sound health. I think I just by sickness only one meal during the whole

journey. Industrial to the resent journey and that to Mexico and Alassa, now many under have you travelled since you refired from the base Ds. Bactman! Mi. beward - todut reventy . Wo thousand.